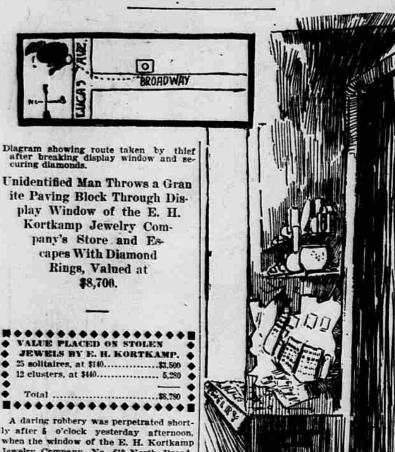
ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

BOLD THIEF BREAKS WINDOW TO OBTAIN VALUABLE BOOTY



Jewelry Company, No. 612 North Broad-way, was broken by a thief, who hurled a granite paving block through the glass

and secured a tray of rings, on which a value of \$5,700 was placed. The police arrested two men, giving the names of Louis Kendrick and Thomas Treaster of No. 411 Lucas avenue. They were "sweated" by Assistant Chief of De-tectives Keely, but denied all knowledge

of the robbery.
The streets were crowded with Christmas shoppers, and the Union Market, which is almost directly opposite the jew-elry store, was thronged when the window

Although the crash of broken glass could be heard for some distance, and several shots were fired, the robber succeeded in getting away with the stolen jewels. The method employed in breaking the window was unique and has led the police

to believe, as has subsequent develop-ments, that the perpetrator of the theft is an adept in crime.

He wrapped a section of a granite paying rock in several thicknesses of newspaper. The show window protrudes sev-eral feet beyond the front of the build-

ing and has plate glass on the three sides.
The rock was thrown through the lower part of the side which was farthest from the entrance to the store, and which was those inside.

At the time of the robbery the clerks were occupied it, the rear of the store, and upon hearing the crash rushed to the front, drawing their revolvers as they ran. Edward Nash and Eimer Puellman were

diately started after the thief, who ran up They fired several shots at the retreating form of the thief, who crossed Lucas | they were in their rooms when thy heard avenue diagonally and disappeared into a the shots. They saw Nash and Buellman, dark hallway at No. 411 Lucas avenue. the two jewelry clerks, enter the hallway, There all trace was lost, as the darkness but heard no one enter before them. Kendin the rear of the hallway and the va- rick claims to be a granite worker and

HOAR INTRODUCES RESOLUTION

The show window of the Kortkamp store projects several feet from the build-ing line. The narrow pane of glass on the side was broken by the thief.

walls of surrounding buildings, rendered further pursuit impossible.

The peculiar arrangement at the end of the hallway has led the police to believe that the thief intended to throw his pur suers on a false scent. A board fence extends across the back yard, which separates the yard from a vacant lot, which opens into Fourth street.

There were no indications that the es caping man climbed the fence, as the now upon the top of the fence was undisturbed. The only outlet from the rear of the hallway is through the vacant lot, and if the robber did not jump the fence his disappearance is a mystery.

WITNESSED THE ROBBERY. bery. Ben Schnek, a boy, who is employed in a factory above the jewelry store, mya almost entirely hidden from the view of that he saw the thief smash the window those inside. seize the jewels and disappear around the

A woman was seen standing at the window just prior to and at the time the obbery was committed. Immediately afterwards she disappeared.

Louis Kendrick and Thomas Treaster of No. 411 Lucas avenue are held by the police pending an investigation. They deny all knowledge of the robbery.

Both tell the same story, and say that

had been placed in a dilemma by the demand of the United States.
TROUBLES IN JAPAN. Yokohama, Dec. 9.-Advices received here to-day from Tokio say Russia's reply to the Japanese proposals has not yet been received, and it is not believed there that it will be finally decisive, but will

probably necessitate further negotiations on the subject of minor details. It is believed that unless Japan's mini mum demands are virtually conceded, the REQUESTING PRESIDENT TO TELL Cabinet at Tokio may decline any amend

In any case, a section of the Japanese Diet is expected to impeach the Cabinet for its apparent lack of aggressiveness ment can dissolve the House if the opposition threatens to embarrass its foreign

LONDON APPREHENSIVE. London, Dec. 9.—The Tokio dispatch an nouncing the arrival of a Russian fleet off Chemulpo was communicated to the Foreign Office here by the Associated Press, and was received with apprehen-Foreign Office dispatches from the far East. It was said that if the information from Tokio is correct, it would almost certainly nullify any negotiations, however

DESMOND STARTS FOR ST. LOUIS.

pacific, now proceeding between Russia

Documents in Kratz Case Will Be Received by Foreign Office at Mexico City To-Day.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLIC BY CARLE

Mexico City, Mexico, Dec. 9 .- Chief of Detectives Desmond started for St. Louis from Guadalajara to-day.

will be received here by special messenger to-morrow, according to a telegram sent by Judge Rojas of Guadalajara to the Department of Foreign Relations to-day The documents will be examined at once and passed upon. It is expected that they will be returned to Judge Rojas, with in-

tructions, the latter part of the week. Circuit Attorney Folk sald last night that he did not know any reason why Chief Desmond should start for home at this time. The Chief's orders, telegraphed Tuesday, are for him to remain in Mexico

have miscarried, in which case Chief Des mond would start for home under previous

CAYENNE PEPPER STOLEN.

Thief Takes Wagon Loaded With . Spice and Coffee.

Cayenne pepper, coffee and thirty pounds of spices, all in a wagon owned by the St. Louis Coffee and Spice Mills, were stolen, together with the horse and vehicle, from in front of No. 823 Wash street

esterday evening. The horse and wagon later were found in Selby place. The goods taken are val-ued at \$500. The identity of the thief was COLOMBIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLING NEAR PANAMA BOUNDARY

RUSSIAN SQUADRON

THREATENS KOREA;

TROOPS MAY LAND.

Korean Government Promises Not to Open Port

of Yongampho.

It Now Appears, Delays the

Opening of Wiju to Trade

of the World.

Foreign Office Says That Re-

ported Action of Warships

Will Nullify Pacific Nego-

tions With Japan.

Tokio, Dec. 9.—A strong Russian squad-ron of eight warships, including two bat-

tleships, has arrived at Chemulpo, Korea

the port of Seoul, the capital, to support

Russia's opposition to the proposed open-

ing of Yongampho to the commerce of the

The Russians threaten to land 3,000 men

It has been repeatedly reported that the

Russians have been fortifying Yongampho,

on the Yalu River, but the reports to this effect appear to have been greatly exag-

Japan and Great Britain, on October 17.

ccording to a dispatch from Pekin, asked

for the opening of Yongampho to the commerce of the world, and the Korean

Foreign Minister consented, subject to the

approval of the Emperor of Korea, which

was withheld, owing, it was said, to a strenuous protest made by the Russian

Minister to Korea, M. Pavloff, although

Korea then strongly objected to Russia's interference as being a violation of

Later it was asserted that Japan insisted on recognition of her influence in Korea and the Jening of Monampho or other ports to foreign trade.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from

Seoul, Korea, December 5, announced that

Minister Allen that day had a long inter-

view with the Emperor of Korea, on the

subject of the request of the United States for the opening of Wiju, on the

Yalu River, to the commerce of the world.

this subsequently was denied,

Korea's sovereign rights.

and march on Seoul, should Korea disre-

gard their warning.

Violence Is Expected Unless United States Warship Close at Hand and Another on Way, While Army is Prepared to Move.

UNITED STATES INTERESTED. OUTCOME REST\$ WITH REYES.

Opposition by Czar's Government, Envoy at Washington Asserts That Reported Movements of Soldiers Are Without His Approval.

ENGLAND IS APPREHENSIVE. WAR DEPARTMENT IS READY.

Preparations Have Been Completed to Repel Invasion by Prompt Show of Force if It Becomes Necessary.

La Guayra, Venezuela, Dec. 9.-The French steamer Versailles, which has arrived here from Savanilla, reports that Colombian steamers have landed 1,100 men from Cartagena near the mouth of the Atrato River (on the Gulf of Darien), to open a way over the Darien Mountains into Panama.

Other troops from the departments of Cauca, Colombia, it is said, are converging on Panama, and from all parts of Colombia troops are reported to be marching or awaiting the result of General Reyes's mission to Washington.

CRUISER VIGILANT.

Colon, Dec. 9.-The United States cruises Atlanta is still patrolling the eastern end of the San Blas Coast and keeping an outlook for any attempt on the part of the ombian Government to land troops the isthmus, which the Atlanta would at

the intimus, which the Amana would aconce prevent.

The Atlanta is also endeavoring to ascertain if the Indians know anything of the movements of troops from the interior across the frantier and is also seems information iconcerning the alleged concentration of Colombian troops at the mouth of the Atrato River, on the Gulf of

COULD NOT INTERPERE. territory, the Atlanta, of course, could not interfere with any movements of Colombian troops there. The report brought to La Guayra,

The Korean Government, it was added, Venezuela, by the French steamer Ver-sailles from Savanilla, to the effect that near the mouth of the Atrato River to open a way over the Darien Mountains to isthmus, cannot be confirmed here.

The United States gunboat Bancroft departed to-day to patrol the western end of the San Blas Coast in co-operation with the Atlanta. It is said that the latter vessel will return here in a day or two to re-

HERRAN SURPRISED.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Doctor Herran, the
Colombian Charge d'Affaires, to-day authorised the statement that if troops from Cartagena have landed near the mouth of Atrota River, as reported by the French steamer which has arrived at La Guayra, it is directly in opposition to the advices of both himself and General Reyes.

General Reyes stated that the La Guayrs dispatch was the first information he had received of the reported movement of Colombian troops. He declared, however, that if it is true, as stated, that such movement has taken place, it was without any orders from him.

point on the Gulf of Darien where the Colombian troops are reported to have dividing line between the territory of Panama and Colombia, and it is probable that the troops will not cross the border without instructions from Bogota, which in turn will depend on the reports made to the Colombian Government by General

NAVY'S POLICY.

The policy of the Navy Department with respect to the entry of Colombian troops into Panama was said to-day to be to prevent a conflict before it commenced. To this end, having in mind previous experiences on the isthmus, the naval commanders in those waters have been given instruc tions to keep the Colombian troops at a greater distance from the isthmus at points where a fight with the Panamalan troops is likely to occur. ARMY IS READY.

When seen to-day, Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, authorized the state ment to be made that the War Depart nent is ready to dispatch troops to the isthmus on short notice, should their presence be demanded. Although the state ment heretofore has been denied, it is learned that the department has taken notice of the repeated report that Colompoints with the avowed purpose of making and has perfected all military plans to re pel such an invasion.

It is probable that the training-shir Prairie, with a battalion of marines on board, will be ordered to Colon. The ves sel is now at Guantanamo.

COLOMBIA IS DETERMINED TO REGAIN THE ISTHMUS.

Bogota, Dec. 7, via Colon, Dec. 9.-The following expression of the attitude of the Colombian Government is authorized, the strict censorship preventing a fuller re-

'The statement issued by United States Secretary of State Hay in explanation of the violent happenings on the Isthmus of Panama has produced a most unfortunate Panama has produced in political and disastrous impression in political and diplomatic circles here, by reason of its contradictions and its lack of sincerity and logical arguments.

will continue to act, with dignity and honor, but it has decided to combat the dependence of the inedly and without cessation."

SUPREME COURT REVERSES BUTLER CASE AND ORDERS THAT HE BE DISCHARGED.

Decision in Most Interesting of St. Louis Boodle Cases, Declares the Board of Health Had No Legal Right to Make Garbage Contract and Therefore a Member of That Board Could Not Be Bribed to Make One-Another Point Made by Tribunal Is That Alleged Attempt to Bribe Doctor Chapman Was Made Before the Ordinance Authorizing Him and His Associates to Make a Contract Had Been Signed by the Mayor-Court Does Not Pass Upon Sufficiency of Evidence, Merely Holding That No Crime Under the Statutes Was Possible.



JUDGE JAMES D. FOX. Who wrote the opinion for the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court reversing the Butler case.

ST. LOUIS TO MAKE DETERMINED FIGHT

Francis, Thompson and Houser Already in Washington and Others Will Arrive To-Day.

CHICAGO IS CHIEF RIVAL

Illinois Workers Say They Will Offer Anything That Is Wanted for Republican National Committee.

The Republic Bureau,

Washington, Dec. 9.-Former Governor Houser of St. Louis arrived in Washington this morning. They had a conference with the Comptroller of the Currency is regard to the establishment of a branch bank at the World's Fair grounds. They filed an application for this institution, to be known as the Bankers' National Bank, the incorporators to be St. Louis banks and trust companies which have subscribed to the World's Fair. The formal order for its establishment probably will be issued Thursday.

Mesers, Francis, Thompson and House will remain to aid the St. Louis delegation in securing the Republican National Convention for that city. Governor Francis said this evening:

"We were somewhat surprised to finon our arrival that an impression had been created in some quarters that St. Louis could not care for the convention and at the same time for the World's Fair. We shall try to correct this error.' Messrs. Frank and Walbridge will arrive Thursday morning, and the delegation then will begin active work for St. Louis boomers arrived this evening. They were headed by S. W. Raymond, chairman, and Graeme Stewart, National Committeeman. Mr. Raymond said to The Republic corre-

"In a general way we shall offer the National Committee whatever they desire We shall offer all that any committee car offer on behalf of any city. Four years ago we did not care for the convention but now we do, and, to speak candidly, we expect to make a vigorous pull for i

The general understanding is that the contest will narrow down to Chicago and St. Louis, with the chances at this time somewhat favoring the former.

The National Committee will have to pars, also, on the old proposition to reduce the representation in the National Convention of the Southern States to the basis of the votes cast for the Republican tick et. In the last convention it was advanced by Senator Quay, for purposes of his own not entirely associated with the merits of the question. This time the proposition is espoused by General Brayton of Rhode Island. It is that representation in the convention shall be upon the basis of one delegate for every 10,000 votes cast for Republican Electors in the preceding elecion and four Delegates at Large. t would apply to every State, it is almed

Naturally, the Southern Republicans are opposed to it and a delegation from Alabama is already on the spot to fight it. The scheme has advocates and opponen both among the Republican managers. Messrs. Francis and Thompson went to the Capitol and called on Senator Cockrell ernor said this evening that his busines the branch bank and to aid in securing the national convention for St. Louis,

The committee of the Business Men's League which was selected to appear be-fore the Republican National Committee to boom St. Louis for the Republican Naday at noon for Washington, D. C. Mayor Wells, who was a member of the committee, did not accompany the party.

COMMENTS OF CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE BUTLER BRIBERY CASE.

BY CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK.

"It is a matter of regret that the Supreme Court differed from the late Judge Hockaday as to the law. I have endeavored to de my duty to the people of this State, whose official I am, without malice or ill will, and nothing will discourage or keep me from fighting on. I shall continue to try boodlers and send them to the Supreme Court for such action as they, in their consciences and under the law, deem right and proper."
BY EDWARD BUTLER.

"I do not care to discuss the case. Of course, I am gind of the result. However, I expected as much. I was not guilty in fact, while the law is on my side."

BY THOMAS J. ROWE. "I have from the first insisted that the case would be reversed,

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 9.-The Supreme Court to-day reversed the Butler case on technicalities and dismissed But-

The opinion was written by Judge James D. Fox, and concurred in by his associates of the criminal division, Judge James B. Gantt and Judge Gavon D. Burgess.

The case thus disposed of is that one wherein Edward Butler of St. Louis was convicted of offering a bribe of \$2,500 to Doctor Henry C. Chapman of the St. Louis Board of Health for his vote on the city's garbage contract. The trial was taken to Boone County on change of venue, and was held before the late Judge Hockaday. Butler was sentenced for three years. The Supreme Court's opinion, covering some sixty typewritten pages, reverses the decision of the lower court-and discharges the defendant.

The main grounds for the reversal are that the Board of Health of St. Louis had no authority to make a contract for the reduction of garbage, under the City Char-ter, and therefore Doctor Chapman was not acting in an official capacity when approached by Butler, and that by the testimony of the prosecuting witness himself he was not approached by Butler after the 16th of September, 1961, and the ordinance empowering the Board of Health to make a garbage contract was not approved by the Mayor until the 17th, or a lay later, so that no bribe was offered by

Butler to any one acting in an official ca-

pacity. HISTORY OF THE CASE. Colonel Ed Butler was indicted for brib-ery in the Circuit Court of St. Louis by a Grand Jury working under Circuit Attor-ney Joseph W. Folk on the 5th of April. 902. A change of venue was granted by Judge O'Neill Ryan to Boone County. where the case was tried by the late Judge John Hockaday on the 10th of November, 1902, and Butler was sentenced to ears in the Penitentiary or

in the 13th of last October. Butler was charged in the indictment with trying to bribe Doctor Henry M. Chapman, a member of the Board of Health of St. Louis by offering him \$2,500 if he would vote as a member of said board to accept the bid of the St. Louis Sanitary Company for the reduction of the garbage of the city. Doctor Chapman testifled that Butler came to him on the 16th vote, which was refused.

verdict of guilty. The case was ap-

pass upon the question whether a bribe was offered to Doctor Chapman, but advances the two points given above. The court's opinion, in part, is as follows: EXTRACTS FROM OPINION.

"This is a criminal charge for attempt ed bribery. The indictment is predicated upon sections 2084 and 2089, Revised Statutes, 1899. The former section defines the completed offense and the latter has an fense, as defined by the former. As applicable to this case, the offense may be defined as follows: Every person who shall directly or indirectly (offer to) • give any money • • • to any • • • public officer of this State or • • • city thereof • • • with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or decision on any question which . . . may by law be brought before him in his official capacity' shall be guilty of an attempt to

nounced by this statute are: First-There must be a public officer of the State or city thereof. Second-That the offer must be made with intent to influence the vote, opinion, judgment or decision of such public officer. Third—That the vote, opinspect to some question which may by law e brought before the public officer in his official capacity. To constitute this oftense all the elements herein noted must e shown to exist, and the absence of elther one of them would be fatal to this the statute defining the offense.

NO LAW IN FORCE. "The most vital question presented in

this cause for consideration is involved in the first contention of appellant, that there was no law in force at the time of the alleged attempted bribery, in respecburden, of any action, vote, opinion, judg-ment or decision on the public officer. This contention is predicated upon two thethe Charter of the City of St. Louis there was no authority in the Assembly to adopt the ordinance introduced in evidence au-thorizing the Board of Health to let the contract for the sanitary disposal of gar-bage, collected from the public streets and alleys of the city, and from private premises. Second, that the testin show that at the date of the alleged attempted bribery the ordinance authorizing the letting of the contract for the removal of the garbage had not been approved and signed by the Mayor, and for that reason there was no ordinance in existence at the time the alleged offer was made. These are the propositions confronting us. This case should not, and will not, be made an exception; the rules of law should not be relaxed to reverse it, nor should they be extended to affirm it. The law must be universal in its application, and as appli-cable to this case fairly and reasonably

and repeatedly said that I was willing to stake my reputation as a lawyer on the outcome."

 BOODLE REVERSALS.
 BY THE SUPREME COURT. entenced to three years.

Julius Lehmann, perjury; senenced to two years. Harry A. Faulkner, perjury; sen tenced to three years at third trial,

jury disagreeing on second trial. This case now on second appeal. Edward Butler, attempted brib-E------

interpreted, must at last be the solution

of the questions involved.
"The Charter of the city, created the Municipal Assembly, and all the powers Charter; it is the origin of all the powers the legislative department of the city gov-ernment, must find support for the acts performed by the express or implied pow-

ers granted the municipality in its charter. "The power of the Board of Health to contract for the disposal of garbage col-lected from the various places in the city lected from the various places in the city must find support in the grant of such powers by the Charter, and if such power is not granted by the Charter, and if such power is not granted by the Charter of the city, then we take it that the preposition is too plain for discussion that an ordinance by the Assembly authorising the exarcise of such power by the Board of Heart's would be absolutely without any legal force or effect.

HEALTH POWERS LIONE.

"It will be observed that the provision"

"It will be observed that the provision of the Charter to which our attention had been invited by counsel for the State in section 3, article 3, only confers the power, if at all, by implication, to author the making of this contract by the Bo of Health. The law is well settled and clearly stated by Judge Dillon in his work on Municipal Corporations, that where which only confers the power by implica-tion, cannot abrogate the limitations contained in the special provisions applicable to the method of performing the act. In treating of this subject, Judge Dillon Savs:

" Municipal charters, or incorporating acts, are sometimes silent as to the power to pass by-laws or ordinances; and where this is the case, the municipal body has the power, incidental to all corporations, to enact appropriate by-laws. Occasionally the charter or incorporating act, without for which by-laws may be made, contains power to nem all such as may seem necessary to the well-being and good order of the place. More frequently, however, the charter or incorporating act authorises fied cases, and for certain purposes; and after this specific enumeration a general provision is added that the corporation tions necessary to its welfare, good order, etc., not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of the State. This difference is essential to be observed, for the power which the corporation would possess what may, for convenience, be termed 'the general welfare clause, if it stood alone, may be limited, qualified, or, when such intent is manifest, impliedly taken away by provisions specifying the particular It is clear that the general clause can tions contained in special provisi

eral provisions, the power to pass by-laws under the special or express grant can only be exercised in the cases and to the extent, as respects these maters, as allowed by the charter or incorp act; and the power to pass by-laws under the general clause does not enlarge or annul the power conferred by the special provisions in relation to their various subject matters.'-Dil. Mun. Corp., 4th Ed.

"There is only one way to settle this question; that is to apply the reasons and ordinary rules of interpretation to doing this we should seek to give force and effect to the intention and purposes

and effect to the intention and purposes sought by the framers of the instrument.

"We are by no means unmindful of the importance of the functions of the Board of Health. Their functions are of great importance, but they are not by any means as varied or extensive as those of the Board of Public improvements. As before stated, the members of the former deal primarily and almost exclusively with questions of health. The members of the latter deal with the business of the city, its improvement, its development and its material necessities.

"It is insisted by counsel for the State that the disposal of the garbage collected from the public streets, alleys and other designated places is not the character of public work contemplated by section 27, article 5 of the Charter. If not, to what

the work which results in the disposal. It is paid for out of trevenue of the city, gathered tax-paying citizens. The mithorities contract for the perfect, it costs the city over a him and dollars annually to have point of cost it approaches to the most expensive of the design the most expensive of the dealer in the partments over which the Beaulic Improvements have priedled.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:00 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:28. THE MOON RISES THIS EVENING AT 8. Editorial. Society News WEATHER INDICATIONS. For St. Louis and Vicinity-Fair

enther to-day; no decided change in temperature.

1. Russian Squadron Threatens Korea. Colombia Prepared for War.

2. Anxious to Keep Evidence Secret. Booble Inquiry in Kansas. Butler Must Make Defense in Another

3. The Stage. Missouri Supreme Court Decisions. 4. Defines Status of Contractor.

Pienty of Piaces to Eat at Fair. Cortelyou Asks for Co-Operation. 5. Happenings in East Side Cities. Principals in Double Wedding. Father Coffey Appointed St. Leo's

St. Louis Postal Outlook Stormy. Joy's Contast & Mystery.

"Temptition of Mark Antony." Cotton Estimate in Larger Bales, Stranger Robbed Near Four Courts.

Real Estate Transfers.

9. Juvenile Court Bill Is Valid. Judge Scores Ellery Benson Five Divorce Suits Begun. Salvage Corps Man Hurt

10. Ruce Results and Entries. Pugilistic Gossip, Bowling Results.

11. Railway News.

12. Republic "Want" Ads. New Corporations.

14. Live Stock Market. 15. Stocks More Active in New York,

Summary of St. Louis Market. 16. Turks Lay Blame on Consul Davis.

13. Rooms for Rent Ads.

Sharp Break in Wheat in Chicago.

Panama, lately communicated to the Senate, that the Profince (Panama) had successfully established its independence, had lawfully adopted a constitution and had given authority to the persons with whom said treaty purports to have been made to negotiate and ratify the same; also, the population of said Republic of Panama at that time, its capacity for self-government and the race and character of the persons composing it; also, whether the officials negotiating or ratifying the treaty on the part of Panama had any personal or • rivate interest in or relating to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; also, whether the Constitution of the Republic of Colombia authorized the secession of Panama therefrom, and whether Colombia, was prevented by the action of the United States or by any officer or force under the jurisdiction of the same from attempting to assert its authority or to prevent such secession, and what instructions, if any, had been given by the Government of the United States to such officers, whether civil, military or naval; and

disapproved by the Government of the United States; also, at what time information of any revolution or resistance to the Government of Colombia in Panama was received by the Government of the United States or any department thereof, and whether any information was received of any expected or intended revolution before it occurred, and the date of such information." By general agreement the resolution went over until to-morrow

FACTS OF PANAMA REVOLUTION.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- Senator Hoar to-day introduced the following reso

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if not in his judgment incom

patible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate such facts as

may be in his possession or in that of any of the executive departments as

will show, at the time of the ratification of the treaty with the Republic of

LEADING TOPICS IN TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

•••••••

whether, if any action had been taken by such officers without special auth ty, what action was so taken, and whether such action had been approved or

Birth, Marriage and Death Records.

Tractions Most Active in Security Mar-

Important Indictments Expected at Believes Red Light Affects Morals.

"The Central Government is acting, and